

Fearing an Attack on American Transports Torpedo Boats Hunt Mexican Warships

VILLA THRUSTS FOR HUERTA'S BLOOD

Has Never Forgiven Dictator's Humiliation of Him Before Army.

HIS HATRED EXPLAINED

In 1912 Huerta Ordered Him Shot for Insubordination and Spared Him When He Begged Mercy.

One of the recent developments in the Mexican situation that has puzzled Washington has been the difference between Carranza and Villa over the American invasion of Mexico. Carranza was quick to react and issued a note which amounted to a warning to this government to withdraw from Vera Cruz. Villa immediately made a statement in which he assured the United States that he had no intention of making a campaign against this government in Northern Mexico.

The Carranza statement indicated that the United States might force him to make common cause with Huerta against the invader. The Villa statement showed that Villa was certain there could be no cooperation between the constitutionalists and the Huertistas. Since then there have been other evidences of a sharp difference of views between Carranza and his general.

Now Explained. Washington has been casting about for some explanation and it came through information obtained yesterday regarding the fierce personal enmity between Carranza and Villa.

Those who know intimately what passed between them two years ago say they cannot imagine that the two ever will make common cause. Villa, with his hands, at that time, formed part of the federal army commanded by Huerta and sent north by Madero to put down the revolution under Pascual Orozco, Jr., who had put him in the Presidential chair. The event is vividly recalled by witnesses and by others who were in the Mexican capital at the time.

There was great excitement in Mexico City on the night of June 4, 1912, when the Alameda and San Francisco streets rang with cries of "Madero, Madero!" and "Huerta, Huerta!" Villa, who was then a lieutenant in the federal army, was ordered by Carranza to lead a detachment of men to the Alameda. Carranza, who was then a lieutenant in the federal army, was ordered by Carranza to lead a detachment of men to the Alameda.

Saved by Madero. What had happened? The official version differed considerably from what the witnesses say. According to these, Carranza had asked permission to attack the Alameda. Carranza, who was then a lieutenant in the federal army, was ordered by Carranza to lead a detachment of men to the Alameda.

PROPOSED IDEA YEAR AGO Whether the mediation proposal by the three South American powers which has been accepted by the United States, will accomplish the desired end, says John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, its effect cannot fail to be a great boon to the entire family of American nations.

After the peace plan, the peace plan which has been undertaken was suggested by him about a year ago. Mr. Barrett said: "Whether the tender of mediation achieves its purpose or not, it has great and far-reaching significance. It signifies the true American spirit of getting together among nations, but it is a long step in advance toward all-American cooperation for the settlement of disputes among American nations."

"It is especially gratifying to me, because it is directly in line with what I proposed a little over a year ago, and which, I believe, if accepted then, would have solved the problem, brought peace to Mexico and prevented intervention and war."

"The moral influence of the direct interest of three such powerful American republics as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile cannot be overestimated, and even if Mexico refuses to be a party to a proposal made in the most unselfish spirit, the effect of voluntary action by these governments will be most beneficial for Pan-American relations."

"It has always been my belief that any difficulties arising between any two American nations should and would be settled through the kindly mediation of some other American nations."

Last year 1,277 seamen and 829 passengers on British vessels lost their lives at sea. This total, the largest since 1894, includes the 63 seamen and 85 passengers who perished in the Titanic.

When cadets in the naval academy and on the roof of the arsenal began firing on the battleship of the cruiser Chester and the transport Prairie began dropping three and five pound shells on the two buildings. When the guns of the battleship and the cruiser began firing, the naval academy had been badly damaged. It was thought that many Mexicans had been killed in the attack, but I could find only three dead.

An attack of the Mexican White Cross told me, however, that twenty dead and an equal number of wounded had been removed. This source of information is not considered very trustworthy. I am told that most of the White Cross nurses were killed by the shells. The bodies of their dead under nine or ten inches of soil within a hundred yards of the entrance to the Hotel Terminal, and in another section of the city where they were burning the dead. On the next afternoon the guards had opened one of the newly-made graves, and I found it contained the corpse of a man and the body of a dog. A marine corporal told me a grave near by was that of a woman who had been killed by a stray bullet from the rifle of a "sniper" on the roof of a warehouse.

Capture Fifty Mexicans. Fifty armed Mexicans were captured by a company of Maj. Catlin's marines on Wednesday without firing a shot. As the marines advanced in the face of a rain of bullets the Mexicans dropped their rifles and surrendered. They were marched to prison.

20 MEXICANS ARE EXECUTED

Continued from page one.

Names of the dead and wounded Americans. Admiral Fletcher notified Gen. Maas on Tuesday that he would take possession of the custom-house and establish a blockade to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition consigned to Huerta. He asked the co-operation of Gen. Maas. He gave assurance that there would be no interference with the municipal government.

Gen. Maas, who months ago had been informed by Admiral Fletcher's program should it become necessary to occupy the city and had agreed to the plan, left shortly before his departure. He received Fletcher's message. He carried with him eight machine guns, and was accompanied by practically his entire force. He was followed by a detachment of his men, who were carrying arms and ammunition. These liberated convicts, named by the Mexicans as political prisoners and federal troops in civilian attire, strongly defended the city. Dr. James and his men were landed in the morning. Windows were barricaded and sharpshooters were stationed on housetops.

The commander-in-chief of the fleet sent a diplomatic reply in which he tried to make clear what is termed in Veracruz as "the Bryan grape juice policy." Admiral Maas came back with this reply: "I want no flexible answer. Give me a direct reply. If I make a move here, I must fight."

In addition to his other troubles, Admiral Maas has a threatened smallpox epidemic to deal with at Tampico. He has asked the Navy Department for 1,000 bottles of vaccine. The Navy Department has agreed to supply the vaccine. The Navy Department has agreed to supply the vaccine.

Admiral Fletcher's proclamation has been accepted in good faith by some of the best citizens of Vera Cruz, and before I left there some of the stores had opened for business. Unless reinforced, the city would be in the hands of the Mexicans. There can be little further resistance. The city would be in the hands of the Mexicans. There can be little further resistance.

U. S. Flag Flies in Hour. Within an hour after the Florida's boatwain had been wounded the American flag was flying from the custom-house. Street fighting continued until darkness and throughout the night the jackies and marines were kept busy dodging bullets fired by sharpshooters from housetops or windows of business houses and residences.

Admiral Fletcher's fleet arrived from Hampton Roads at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and within an hour after the battleship had dropped anchor the landings of the fleet's Arkansas and other ships were begun. The Mexicans would offer no opposition to the landing of the re-enforcements. The first serious attack was made on the city by the Mexicans. The Mexicans would offer no opposition to the landing of the re-enforcements.

Lieut. Lannon Killed. Lieut. J. P. Lannon, in command, was one of the first to fall. A bullet pierced his right lung. Five jackies were killed, and half a score wounded. Much ammunition was wasted by the sailors, who were marching in close formation before they reached the city. Lannon was removed to the hospital ship Solace, where he died. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been in the navy for many years.

John Barrett Believes A. B. C. Proposal, Whether Successful or Not, Will Help All America. Whether the mediation proposal by the three South American powers which has been accepted by the United States, will accomplish the desired end, says John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, its effect cannot fail to be a great boon to the entire family of American nations.

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CLERGYMEN VOICE PATRIOTIC APPEAL FROM PULPITS FOR UNITY.

Small Politics Rapped.

The Rev. Dr. Granger Says Some of "Hair-splitting" Solons Were "User Weather."

Bloodshed in Mexico and the announcement by President Wilson of submitting the question of mediation to the United States, were discussed in many Washington pulpits yesterday. While deploring the horrors of war, the clergymen urged the American people to stand behind the President in any course of action that might be adopted in dealing with the question.

The principal sermons were those by Rev. Dr. Granger, of the Metropolitan Memorial M. E. Church, on "War and the Gospel of Patriotism," and by Rev. Dr. C. Everett Briggs, pastor of the Quinlan-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, on "Austerities or Justified."

Dr. Montgomery praised the stand the President has taken and said in part: "Our country has been called upon to stand behind the President in any course of action that might be adopted in dealing with the question."

Dr. Granger, who is a member of the National Council of the M. E. Church, said: "The American people are a peace-loving people. We desire to live at peace with Mexico and it is still the hope of the American people that there is even now any possible way, consistent with the high aims of our nation of freeing us from the regrettable situation we would be very glad."

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BLUECOATS GO ABOARD WHEN SOLDIERS ARRIVE

Joint Force at Vera Cruz to Consist of Troops and Marines.

ARMY TRANSPORTS LAND TODAY

Secretary of War Garrison conferred yesterday on plans for organizing the joint force which will be maintained at Vera Cruz following the arrival of the army transports there today. No announcement was made by them as to what officer will be placed in command of the operations and this probably will be determined by developments.

These officials are expected to be maintained on shore will be composed solely of marines and troops and that the bluecoats will be withdrawn temporarily to the ships. If this is followed out, the joint force will be placed in command of Brig. Gen. Funston, in command of the troops enroute to Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison said after the conference: "I will not make any announcement about the orders to the troops enroute to Vera Cruz until after their arrival. The artillery belonging to the brigade which sailed for Vera Cruz from Fort Monmouth could not be placed upon the transports then sailing, and a portion of it sailed this afternoon at 6 o'clock on the chartered transport Atilla. The balance of it will go upon the San Marcos, the other chartered transport, as soon as it can be made ready to accommodate the animals. On the Atilla is the first battalion of the Fourth Field Artillery, with fifteen officers and 300 enlisted men. Maj. Irwin commands the battalion. The transport is conveyed by the two naval destroyers Monaghan and Walker."

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PRESIDENT IS SHARPLY CRITICISED IN HOUSE Leaders Take Offense at Mr. Wilson's Secretiveness Regarding War Situation.

Complaint is made by the Democratic leaders of the House over the failure of President Wilson and his advisers to consult with the responsible men in that body concerning the war situation. Criticism is made that the administration made all its plans for a military movement and executed them without consulting the House. It is pointed out that the administration has been consulting with the Senate in the matter of the war situation.

It became known today that within the last twenty-four hours a conference was held by the chairman of the big House committee, in which the attitude of the administration toward Congress was discussed. It was pointed out here that not a single leader of the House has been consulted in any of the recent moves made by the government relative to the Mexican situation. Members of the Senate as well as the House got their first news of the operations at Vera Cruz from the press reports.

It is true that Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, has been called to the White House, but only to be informed that the administration has decided upon a specific plan of action. Mr. Flood and other leaders in Congress were summoned for a conference at the White House Saturday to be informed that the President already had accepted the plan of mediation proposed by the A. B. C. alliance.

In case of the President and his Cabinet ministers will have to keep constantly in touch with the chairman of the Appropriations, Naval, and Military committees of the two Houses. One of these chairmen has been called upon for advice or counsel in the present emergency. They have not been asked to get themselves into the line of fire, nor has their advice been asked as to what should be done to raise revenue in case of trouble.

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Then sponge it off. Repeat until the yellow drains are clean. The sink is in wiping the dishes taken from the plate drainer place them in piles, the same kind together, on the shelves. This happy thought saves steps, in wiping the dishes and at the end the already sorted dishes can be put away in the pantry with the least effort.

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